

imal side of the attachment of the index digit, consists of an elongated osseous base, about 1·3 inch in length, slightly recurved towards the radius. The horny covering, which is shown *in situ* in the drawing (*Sp*), extends about ·2 inch further. The second spur (*Sp. 1*) is exerted nearly in the same plane at the further extremity of the metacarpal; it is not quite so long, measuring, together with the horny covering on it, about 1 inch in length, and is rather more flattened in shape and has but slight indications of backward curvature. Just in front of the first spur is situated the index digit (*D. 1*); it consists of a long first phalanx measuring about 1 inch in length, what is apparently a very short second or ungual phalanx measuring only 0·1 inch, and a slight pointed claw of about 0·2 inch in length attached to this phalanx. Thus the whole first digit, from the base to the extremity, measures 1·3 inch.

Nothing can better illustrate the entire diversity, in origin and position, of the “wing-spur” and “wing-claw” than this specimen.

[To be continued.]

XX.—*On some Papuan, Moluccan, and Sulu Birds.*

By T. SALVADORI, C.M.Z.S.

THROUGH Dr. Nehrkorn's kindness I have been able to examine some of the birds mentioned by him in his paper “Zur Avifauna der Insel Waigiou” (Journ. f. Orn. 1885, pp. 30–35), and I have found, as I suspected, that some species have not been rightly identified. I should not have mentioned this if it had had no bearing upon the geographical distribution of some of the species; but this being the case, I think that it will be right to point out what those species really are.

CYCLOPSITTACUS ARUENSIS, Nehrkorn, Journ. f. Orn. 1885, p. 31.

Out of twenty specimens attributed to the above-mentioned species, two have been presented by Dr. Nehrkorn to

the Turin Museum, and they both belong to *Cyclopsittacus diophthalmus*, and not to *C. aruensis*, which is the southern representative form, confined to South New Guinea and the Aru Islands.

EDOLIISOMA REMOTUM, Nehr Korn, *ibid.* p. 32.

The male specimen mentioned by Dr. Nehr Korn, which has been presented to the Turin Museum, cannot possibly be attributed to *E. remotum*, Sharpe, from the far-distant New Ireland group, having the throat and cheeks shining black; it is very much like the male of *E. meyeri*, Salvad., from Mysori in Geelvink Bay, from which it scarcely differs, being only a little lighter; but I feel quite confident that when the female of the Waigiou bird is found, it will turn out to differ from the female of *E. meyeri* much more than the males of the two allied species do. In the genus *Edoliisoma* the females of allied species constantly differ, *inter se*, much more than the fully adult males.

HERMOTIMIA AURICEPS, Nehr Korn, *ibid.* p. 33.

The single female of this species mentioned by Dr. Nehr Korn is rightly identified, but it has been included, by mistake, among the birds from Waigiou, while, as shown by the original label, it is from Galela (Halmaheira). *H. auriceps* is confined to the Halmaheira group, and has never been found out of it.

CALORNIS OBSCURA, Nehr Korn, *ibid.* p. 33.

Dr. Nehr Korn mentions three specimens from Waigiou, and he has already noticed them as being so different from one another that he could scarcely recognize them as belonging to the same species. I have been able to examine one of them, an adult bird, and I think that it belongs to *C. cantoroides*.

CORVUS VALIDISSIMUS, Nehr Korn, *ibid.* p. 34.

I have not been able to inspect the specimen mentioned by Dr. Nehr Korn, which is now in the Berlin Museum; but knowing that *C. validissimus* is confined to the Halmaheira group, I suspected that the specimen alluded to from Waigiou

belonged to *Macrocorax fuscicapillus*, a large species, with a powerful bill, already known from Waigiou. Dr. Nehrkorn, writing to me on the subject, says that the bird must really have been *Corax fuscicapillus*, as it had "einen schönen braunen Kopf."

MYRISTICIVORA MELANURA, Nehrkorn, *ibid.* p. 34.

Out of the seven specimens mentioned, one has been presented to the Turin Museum, and this belongs to *M. bicolor*, having the under tail-coverts white, without the peculiar black spot of *M. melanura*. It seems that the species of the *Myristicivora* group are still not well understood, notwithstanding all I have said about them in my paper "Osservazioni intorno alle Specie del Genere *Myristicivora*, Rchb." (Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. ix. pp. 265-277), and especially in the 'Ornitologia della Papuasie e delle Molucche,' iii. pp. 107-118. Dr. Guillemard quite lately (P. Z. S. 1885, p. 575) identified one specimen from Halmaheira with *M. bicolor*; but, judging from the description, I should say that it must belong to *M. melanura*.

Having mentioned Dr. Guillemard, I take the opportunity of making a few other remarks on his interesting "Report on the Collections of Birds made during the Voyage of the Yacht 'Marchesa,'" published in the Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London for last year.

ARTAMIDES POLLENS (Salvad.), Guillemard, P. Z. S. 1885, p. 258.

This species is included by Dr. Guillemard among the Sulu birds on the evidence of one specimen from Lapac Island. "That this species," he says, "should be found at such a great distance [Sulu Islands] from the locality whence it was first recorded [Ké Islands] is very curious"; "but," he continues, "it is not improbable that we may, before long, obtain this species from some of the intermediate localities." I feel quite confident that such will not be the case, knowing that there is already another allied species in an intermediate locality—*Artamides schistaceus*, Sharpe, of the Sula Islands. Knowing also how localized generally are the *Graucali*,

I would suggest that the specimen from Lapac Island, different from the Ké Island specimens, being "somewhat darker on the cheeks, ear-coverts, and lores, and apparently smaller in all its measurements," should be the type of a new species, for which I propose the name of *Graucalus guillemardi*.

Eos insularis, Guillem. *ibid.* p. 565, pl. xxxiv.

This species seems to be intermediate between *E. riciniata* from the Halmaheira group, and *E. wallacei* from Waigiou, Guebeh, and Batanta, and perhaps is more like the latter, some specimens of this having a violet occipital spot like *E. insularis*.

Colluricincla megarhyncha, Guillem. *ibid.* p. 571.

Graucalus magnirostris, Forsten, Guillem., *ibid.* p. 633.

Of the first species one specimen from Batchian is mentioned, and of the second one from Waigiou; but both the localities assigned upset what is known of the geographical distribution of these species. As regards the first specimen, Dr. Guillemard remarks that "as neither this genus (*Colluricincla*) nor *Rhectes* has been recorded from the Moluccas, some doubt must exist as to the accuracy of the locality." As to *Graucalus magnirostris*, Dr. Guillemard rightly notices that "hitherto it has been considered as peculiar to the Halmaheira group." Trying to put things right, it has just struck me that the labels of the two above-mentioned birds may have been exchanged, and that, if that has happened, everything would be clear. *Colluricincla megarhyncha* or, more likely, *C. affinis*, Gr., which is very much like the *Colluricincla* from Batanta, would be from Waigiou, and *Graucalus magnirostris* from Batchian.

Lorius lory (Linn.), Guillem. *ibid.* p. 621.

Dr. Guillemard mentions a specimen from Waigiou, which, he says, "corresponds to Salvadori's *L. erythrothorax*, but is evidently only a variety of *L. lory*." If Dr. Guillemard means to hint that my *L. erythrothorax* is a variety of *L. lory*, I think that he is mistaken. In my 'Ornitologia' I have alluded to many specimens like that mentioned by

Dr. Guillemard, and they are young birds which in some respects approach to *L. erythrothorax*, a perfectly distinct species, with a different geographical distribution.

CHALCOPSITTACUS ATER (Scop.), Guillem. *ibid.* p. 622.

It appears to me that the specimens from Mysol with the forehead and the tibials red require comparison, as most likely they constitute a peculiar race, intermediate between *Ch. ater* and *Ch. insignis*, Oust. In my 'Ornitologia' I have already alluded to one or two specimens from Mysol showing those variations.

MANUCODIA CHALYBEATA, Penn., Guillem. *ibid.* p. 646.

Dr. Guillemard says that he is strongly inclined to regard this species and *M. atra* as identical. Dr. Meyer has already pronounced himself against Dr. Guillemard's opinion, on account of the different shape and dimensions of the bill in the two birds (*Zeitschr. f. ges. Orn.* 1885, p. 374); I shall only add, without repeating all I have said about the distinction of the two species, that the young birds of *M. chalybeata* are quite different from those of *M. atra*, and moreover the geographical distribution, contrary to Dr. Guillemard's opinion, is not the same. *Manucodia atra*, besides being found nearly everywhere in New Guinea, is a very common bird in the Aru Islands, where *M. chalybeata* does not occur.

Turin Zoological Museum, Feb. 5th, 1886.

XXI.—*Contributions to the Ornithology of the Philippine Islands.*—No. 2*. *On Additional Collections of Birds.* By R. G. WARDLAW RAMSAY, F.Z.S., M.B.O.U.

I HAVE received within the last few months, from my friend Mr. F. Maitland-Heriot, two further collections of birds which were obtained in the neighbourhood of Manilla. The more noteworthy species in these collections are:—

1. *FALCO MELANOGENYS.*

Falco melanogenys, Gld. P. Z. S. 1837, p. 139; Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. i. p. 385.

* For No. 1 see 'Ibis,' 1884, pp. 330–335.